



employing mercenaries. Let us then, in the shape of reporters and newspaper writers, come to close of stirring events.

But is such a *secessus* of Way-Marks as this, there were such things to be noticed about compromise, which may not find expression elsewhere. A friend writing from abroad, says:

"I see that — and others, who for peace and compromise when the Union was still unbroken, and only the rights of four millions of slaves were to be sacrificed, are all furious for war, now that the superiority of the South, as against the North, is the question. I say there is no longer any reason for compromise. When was there ever any reason? And why is there not at this present noon as ever? Unless the right of the slaves to their freedom, be acknowledged and asserted, and the conflict is for ever, what is there to justify it before God? If compromise can ever be endured, it is just as good now as ever.

"But we always find it very easy to compromise away others' rights, though we insist, with great tenacity, upon our own. But now, continually, the great task is sounding in our ears. If we have not been faithful in that which was another man's, who shall give that which is your own? Unless the North are brought to some degree of acknowledgment of iniquity in their complicity with the sin of slavery, and to some degree of repentance now, to do us mercy, and to walk humbly with God, letting the oppressed go free, God's judgment, not only in war, but in other ways will be assuredly let loose. Think of the reasonings about liberty, in the eyes of all Europe, and not a syllable indicating that the rights design of liberty, to the enslaved, should be any part whatever, in the plan of government for the conduct of this war? However, God can educate the people up to this, by His judgments, and He will do it, if this be His determination, Freedom for the enslaved!"

Thanks be to God, the people are now taking rapid strides in such an education, and the government are plainly beginning to respond to the instinctive and righteous demands of the people. The idea of *abstract right* and *righteousness* as at the bottom of this war, and as bound to make itself felt, and to be practically decisive in the settlement, is beginning to be seen and acknowledged by our National authorities, and Heads of Departments.

It is clearly perceived that the *sin per se* school of philosophers, as they are somewhat sneeringly designated, the radical abolition school, are destined to have no important part in the shaping of the result. That result is plainly to be genuine, downright present abolitionism, in other words, emancipation so immediate as to bring disappointment and disgrace upon statesmen, generals and citizens, who do not co-operate earnestly to bring it about.

In a Fourth of July speech at Lowell, Mass., Ex-Governor Boutwell is reported as saying that John C. Calhoun declared to a South Carolinian now at Richmond, six months before his death, SLAVERY WILL GO DOWN EARLY, AND IT WILL GO DOWN IN THE TWINKLING OF AN EYE: and the government added;

"Now, then, I say here, to-day, that this contest, inaugurated by the Rebel of the South, will have no conclusion until you in some way assert the doctrine that liberty is not the property of any race; that it is not the exclusive right of any class; that it does not belong to any nation, but that it is the God-given right of all the sons of men. I do not say that the four millions of so-called slaves in the South are to be, without premeditation and without preparation, emancipated; but I tell you that this contest marches logically, philosophically and inevitably towards the emancipation of this people; and the citizen at the ballot box, the statesman administering the government of this country, or general who guides its armies, who does not admit that as an inevitable result of this contest, misundersanding the force of events, and is doomed to disappointment and disgrace."

Simon Cameron, the present Secretary of War, sees this, and while, with his penetrating Cameronian sagacity, he looks through, to the end, and says emphatically, at a time when he knew his attentances would be reported, (speech at the meeting of the Saint Andrew's Society, Washington,) I believe the war will not end with the President's consent until there be no cause left for war—he proceeds, in his lucid report as Secretary of War to apply his honest Scotch logic and good sense to the elucidation of some of the extraordinary phenomena which will be to deal.

It is a point which he makes if not his importance, when he suggests in his late Report that the difficulties of such immense numbers of army officers may be due to the fact that in the punishment of offences at West Point, no distinction is made between *malum per se* and *malum in se*, and he adds:

"It is argued with reason, that such a system is *malum in se* and *malum per se* in the eyes of the people, the distinction between right and wrong, and to substituting, in the decision of grave moral questions, habit for conscience."

Now, here is an important new check for the philosophers of the *Independent*, who go against the *sin per se* dogma, of the abstract right school of ethics. Their theory of the heroic attempt of John Brown at liberating the slaves of Virginia, it will be remembered, was that it was wrong, because it was not likely to be successful, and because it actually did not succeed. Therefore the inference is, if it had been successful, it would have been right. John Brown, it was argued, was wrong because it was rash, his attempt was not feasible. The purity and philanthropy of his design, the disinterestedness of his motives, the rectitude of his intention, the good to be effected by it, did not make it right or wrong in itself, but that was to be judged of solely by its feasibility, its likelihood or the contrary, of success.

So, by parity of reasoning, the scheme of secession, itself, and the defection of army officers, which Secretary Cameron ascribes to the practical ignorance, in a system of education, of the essential distinction between acts wrong in themselves, and acts wrong because prohibited by special regulations, have nothing inherently right or inherently wrong in them, but if only likely to be successful, (as the revolting army officers, evidently thought secession was likely to be,) it was right, as on the whole, likely to accomplish the highest good.

If it be contrary to a favorite principle of ethics, to say that slaveholding is *malum per se* or sinful in itself, we presume it is equally contrary to such ethics, to assert that there is anything inherently wrong in secession by the South, or in defection by the West Point army officers. According to the aforesaid philosophy, they are offences which are to be judged of purely on the score of success and expediency.

The *sin per se* dogma, applied by a narrow school of ethics, and a most unseasonable style of logic to certain political questions of morality,\* is out of place as applied to the crimes of slaveholding, secession, and treason in the United States army officers, educated at West Point under a system that ignores the distinction between *malum prohibitum* and *malum per se*.

It may be that Cameronian Cameron's astute explanation of the defections of the army, will account for certain other moral phenomena of the times. It was a good while ago, that Coleridge said:

"To the immense majority of men, even in civilized countries, speculative philosophy has ever been, and must ever remain a terra incognita. Yet it is not the less true, that all the epoch forming Revolutions of the Christian world, the revolutions of religion, and with them, the civil, social, and domestic habits of the nations concerned, have coincided with the rise and fall of occasional systems of thought. Few are the minds that really form the machine of society, and so innumerably more numerous and more important are the indirect consequences of things, than their foreseen and direct effects."

When the English Thunderer (the London Times) is saying to America, Only let your war be a war of liberty—tell the nations that you are in arms for freedom to the enslaved—all of Europe will be with you—and when the noble Italian Patriot, Garibaldi said to us:

"I know the difficulties which prevent the Federal Government, even now, from proclaiming the liberty of the slaves; but so long as the legal existence of slavery is acknowledged, the war remains a political war. Had it been otherwise, I would have offered my sword to those who are willing to put down that degrading institution, which I know sufficiently, from experience in Brazil."

And when a member of the British House of Lords, as quoted in the correspondence of the Evening Post, says decisively,

"Let it be clearly understood in this country, that the United States intend to abolish slavery, and the whole government and the people would go with them most heartily. But if they have no such intention, then we must wait, and shall take the extremest care not to embroil ourselves in this quarrel."

And when this thing of which the rebels most of all fear is an odious emancipation, or service insurrection! Surely when there is this remarkable concurrence of foreign opin-

ion, along with its prophetic course of events, and its rapidly advancing military necessity of the war, all pleading its emancipation, it is time for ministers and churches of all denominations of religionists in America to rise and say as one man, God's time for the deliverance of the enslaved has come, Let us recognize the day of His visitation, and demand of our Government the national proclamation of LIBERTY THROUGHOUT ALL THE LANDS, IN THE INHABITANTS THEREOF.

If grief of heart are we, forsooth, discerning,  
And wrongs are righted at the Eternal Day;  
But we see not the merits of this war;  
Like other wars, all worthless the deep pains.

'T is better that they think men sometimes are;  
They strike for symbols, and the world gains truth;  
If half their draw back the nation to her youth,  
With half her stars and all her faith intact.

Something is gained to Freedom which we want;  
Each boldly claims for self a sovereign throne;  
And that a "man's a man," 't is a truth, alone  
Worth some more sacred sacrifice, we widely grant.

But are we gauding then? Heaven send we are!  
Flout them, the tokens—raise the flagged sky,  
Let the standard banner float above the sky,  
And the brave eagle spread strong wings afar.

But must ye step in blood to learn this path?  
God's law is peace,—all demons lurk in war;  
Be firm as yon high granite ridges are,  
But oh, provoke not ill, by futile death.

Nay—man must fight, and woman 't may pray!  
The barbarous are, alas, not past!  
Speed then, the bayonet, let the dire shell blast,  
Till the twin monsters—War and Thrall—give way.

#### LETTER FROM J. S. GREEN.

BANGOR, Maine, Aug. 12, 1861.

Dear Bro. Goodell:—On Saturday evening last, the 10th instant, I spent an hour or two in one of the public halls here, in this goodly city, to hear some resolutions read and discussed by the citizens of Bangor and vicinity. I soon found that the meeting was, to gain an expression of feeling touching the Bangor Democrat, an infamous sheet which you may have seen. It is remarkable, or has been, it is said, for the number and magnitude of its falsehoods, and for avowed sympathy with the South in their treason against the Federal Government. In the feeling of dislike to such an infamous paper, I heartily sympathized, and I am ashamed when I see and hear so much sympathy expressed here in New England for the cause of secession. Why, Bro. Goodell, when in Connecticut not long since, on a visit, I blushed to my very ears, on finding so many in sympathy with Southern rebels? More men of this class in the little State of Connecticut did I find, than in all Ohio, N. York, Vermont, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island, so far as I could learn, when travelling more or less through each of those States. Rhode Island seems as true as steel, and her patriotism causes the little State to loom up to a mountain height. I expected to see Maine fully up to her New England sisters, in expressions of devotion to the Union. As there is no doubt of her patriotism, nor can there be of Connecticut, but I'm sorry to say, that, judging from the speeches on Saturday evening, there is less true, genuine love of the right in this city, than there is in Providence. There is to be sure, no lack of devotion to the flag of our country, no want of disposition to sustain our government in its present struggle with traitors, but not a word did I hear in favor of liberty as such, not a syllable on the importance of striking at the root of the evil, at such a time as this, of destroying the accursed system of slavery, and thus securing the sympathy of the God of the oppressed. When will men learn to do justly, work righteousness, and love their neighbor as themselves?

I may as well tell you that about 1 o'clock this afternoon, a large concourse gathered in the street, in front of the office of the Democrat. Some 10 or 12 entered the office, and threw the types and presses into the street, also the box-shaped sheet of to-morrow's edition of the miserable paper, and burnt the pile. The editor, who had given notice of a Convention to be held on Thursday, the 15th in

\* Our readers will see, in this, the fruits of that course of speculative philosophy, which is the basis of the General Association of Congressmen, Ministers, in sympathy with Rev. Dr. Leonard Bacon, and which we pointed out recently.—Editor.





By this time if necessary the amount of sailing vessels in slavery in order to put law. The Union men have become inclined to chase away. The only way to make the one hundred and fifty million debt secure will be to abolish slavery so that the capitalists of Wall Street, South Street and Boston Street and with them the commercial capitalists of all our cities and the whole country will be radical abolitionists, of course.

When that man was negotiated between the Secretary of the Treasury and the principal money men and Banking Institutions of the country, the two great contracting parties all unwittingly and unconsciously pledged themselves mutually and inextricably to each other, to the country, to the world, to universal humanity and to its Divine author, and put themselves under bonds, in the penal sum of one hundred and fifty million of dollars, for the abolition of American slavery.

A higher than any human power, we trust, will hold them to the redemption of the bond.

#### POST OFFICE STAMPS.

Our friends in the country should be apprized that the Government has issued new descriptions of Post office stamps, and the old stamps will be no longer received. Not only will the stamps at the several post offices, or they will be refused, and become a dead loss. Some of the Post Offices are already supplied with the new emission, and others not. The citizens of Williamsburgh, for example were notified, one day this week, through the papers, that they must exchange their old stamps for new ones within four or five days, after which time they would not be received. Not only will stamps probably, will sell the post office. We offered ours at the New York office, the next day, and were told that the new ones were not yet received at that office, and they could not tell when they would have them. Some day they will come, and, perhaps, be advertised. And these who do not happen to see the advertisement, will lose the opportunity of exchanging them. So it will be, we fear all over the country, as it was, once before. We remember that, when the old five-cent stamps went out of use, many persons got caught with them in that way. The loss amounted to a large sum in all, and fell upon many who could ill afford it. Whether the Government, or some of its agents, profited by the share, we cannot tell. In this case, we should like the operation rather a sharp one, and advise the public to be on their guard. Every holder of P. O. stamps should use them, or require of his Post Master for the new ones, at least once or twice a week, till he gets them unless he makes it a point to read every word of every newspaper printed in the country. The reminder is, that, on the former occasion, when the Government failed for a while to supply, in some instances, that the stamps be procured at the Post office in the County seat, which placed it beyond the power of many to exchange them before forfeited.

### News of the Day.

SATURDAY, Aug. 17.

The Paterson (N. J.) Guardian says that several presses in that State are in the pay of the Confederates, and are advertising Confederate. Among these, it names the Trenton, True American, and Newark Evening Journal.

**Prisoners Escaped.**—Star of the West.—It will be remembered that when the "Star of the West" was captured by the Rebels, two or more colored men on board were said to have been enslaved. Afterward, the account was contradicted by Rebel "authorities." The original account, nevertheless, turns out to have been true. One of the colored men, after having been enslaved, found means to escape; has returned to Brooklyn, and relates the particulars of his enslavement.

**Presentments for Treason.**—The Grand Jurors for the Southern District of New York, have presented to the U. S. Circuit Court for that District, the fact, that:

—There are certain newspapers with this district which are in the frequent practice of encouraging rebels now in arms, against the Federal Government, by expressing sympathy and agreement with them.

—These papers are:

—THE NEW YORK DAILY AND WEEKLY JOURNAL OF COMMERCE, THE DAILY AND WEEKLY NEWS, THE DAILY AND WEEKLY DAY BOOK, THE FREEMAN'S JOURNAL, all published in the city of New York; and THE DAILY AND WEEKLY EAGLE, published in the city of Brooklyn.

The Jury ask the advice of the Court as to the course to be pursued by the Court in this case.

The conduct of these daily papers is, of course, commendable in every way, but the Grand Jury will be glad to see from the Court, that they are not to be indicted and assigned punishment.

A. which is respectfully presented.

CHARLES H. HENRY, Clerk.

Signed by all the Grand Jurors.

**Times.**—Some fifteen merchant of New Orleans, who arrived in the City, was arrested yesterday by the United States Marshal, on charge of being a bearer of secession dispatches. Two hundred thousand dollars, supposed to be a portion of a Southern loan, was found on his person.

**President Lincoln** yesterday issued his proclamation, declaring all the States controlled by the rebels in a state of insurrection, prohibiting all commerce with them unlawful, and enjoining the collection of all goods and revenues, and articles conveying them into or out of those States, and of all vessels owned therein which may be found at sea or in any United States port. All mariners, etc., are enjoined to vigilance and activity in enforcing the proclamation. The embargo is as stringent and comprehensive as anything can be and is grounded on the indisputable jurisdiction of the Congress of the United States over its own ports and coasts. "Breaking the blockade" may therefore be considered as "played out."

Gen. McClellan yesterday proclaimed the most rigorous blockade of the army lines, revoking all existing passes, and cutting off all communications with the Virginia side by the strictest regulations.

**From Missouri** we learn that Ben McCulloch is really dead, having, as already reported, been killed in the recent battle. The total loss on our side in that fight is ascertained to be not more than 400 killed and wounded. Gen. Sigel expected to have been killed. He had not been molested on the way.—Tribune.

**The Fortress Monroe Telegraph Mystery.**—The telegraph wire supposed to be a part of the line of Rebel communication from Fortress Monroe to Fox Hill, was a portion of our submarine wire across Mill Creek, broken by fishermen in weighing anchor.—Ct. Tribune.

**Fiendish Acts of the Enemy.**—We find this statement in the Louisville (Ky.) Democrat:

We learn that some time last week two men from the First Missouri went over to Camp Union to look around, and, perhaps, with the intention of joining the Confederate army. Not liking the appearance of things there they were about to leave, but were informed that could not return. They were bludgeoned, and would have been shot, but for the interference of some Union soldiers. These men, one of them named Jones, a man of family, were then taken over into Graves county, and bludgeoned and shot. One died immediately, and the other lingered thirty-six hours, and although his wife was near him, she was not permitted to administer to his suffering. He died in the night. These men were taken to the Union. Can any Sepoy surpass in cruelty and inhumanity such conduct as this? There is the most trustworthy authority for this statement.

MONDAY, Aug. 19.

**Washington, Sunday, Aug. 18.**—The statement in this correspondence, several days ago, that the Confederates were slowly moving their forces to the line of the Potomac, with a view of entering Maryland, and encouraging and supporting the revolutionary army in that State, with ultimate designs on Washington, is now repeated with increased assurance of its truth, and with such evidence as cannot be disregarded.

With a view of meeting all possible contingencies which may arise in connection with this subject, the Administration has just issued the following important order: a prompt response to which, it is not doubted, will be given; a time at once securing the Capital against invasion, and at the same time affording additional confidence to the country of the correctness of the Government in the protection of the general welfare:

WAR DEPARTMENT,

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 19, 1861.

All commanders of regiments of volunteers accepted by this Department in the States of Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Vermont, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Maine and Michigan, will take notice of and conform promptly to the General Order this day directed to the Governors of the States above named, which is as follows:

*To the Governors of the State.*

By direction of the President of the United States, you are urgently requested to forward, or cause to be forwarded immediately, to the City of Washington, all volunteer regiments, or parts of regiments at the expense of the United States Government, and to the Secretary of War, your views as to whether under immediate control or by acceptances, issued direct from the War Department, whether such volunteers are armed, equipped or unarmed or not.

The necessity of each regimental organization that may not be able to leave recruiting officers at their several rendezvous, and adopt such other measures as may be necessary to fill up their ranks at the earliest date possible.

All officers of volunteer regiments on arriving will report to the Secretary of War, and will provide a company and other supplies necessary for the comfort of the troops.

To insure the movements of troops more rapidly than might otherwise be done, you will cause every unit with and aid all officers of independent regiments in such cases as may be required, to take the shortest and most direct route, or supplies belonging to or furnished as the several regiments, should be forwarded to Washington for their use, detailed reports of which shall be made to the Commanding General.

WM. CAMBERN, Secretary of War.

Why, in anticipation of the threatening aspect of the rebel forces for weeks past, the above order has been so long delayed, we are, as usual, at a loss to conjecture. Let us hope, however, that it will prove to have been all in good season.

**Gen. Pickens** of South Carolina is inflaming the Southern public with a rumor that President Lincoln, before the fall of Fort Sumter, was almost or quite, "resolved that Maj. Anderson and his garrison at Fort Sumter should perish" in order to "excite and madden the whole North to a war of extermination against slavery." This shows that Gen. Pickens well understands the advantage that a "war of extermination against slavery" would give to the North, and that he fears nothing so much as such a war.

**The Capitalists and the President.**—At the close of the late session, in this city, of the Bank officers of the cities of New York, Boston and Philadelphia, and after they had effected the negotiation whereby they placed \$2,000,000 in the hands of the government for the prosecution of the war, the following resolution was adopted:

*Resolved,* That this meeting, in assuming the grave responsibility of furnishing money to maintain the Government in this important crisis, beg leave respectfully to express to the President of the United States, its confident expectation that the Government will, without respect to party or personal considerations, so conduct its affairs in every department of the administration, as to insure vigor, integrity, economy and efficiency to the triumphant termination of the war.

A copy of this resolution, signed by the President and the Secretary, was directed to be sent to the President of the United States, and, no doubt, this has been done.

The above recited action of the Capitalists of the country is remarkable, not only for its delicacy but for its significance.—N. Y. Times.

If the President should issue a proclamation of liberty to the slaves, inviting them to volunteer against the rebels, might he not truthfully say that he was but acting in the wisest manner, to comply with the wishes of the Capitalists?

An important seizure has already been made under the proclamation of the President. Goods to the value of about \$200,000, belonging to the rebel army, and to the Government dealers, were yesterday intercepted at Annapolis Junction, and taken possession of, together with the teams and wagons by which they were being conveyed, and a number of letters to officers of the rebel army. It is also stated that the man having charge of the goods, has also furnished much valuable information in reference to the manner in which communication has been kept up between Baltimore and the rebel States. Thus one prolific source of supply the rebels is undoubtedly at last cut off.

Gen. Scott yesterday issued a general order uniting the Military Departments of Washington and Northeastern Virginia, including Maryland as far as Bladensburg into one Department, to be called the Department of the Potomac, and to be under the control of Gen. McClellan, who is ordered to proceed to organize the troops in the Department in divisions and independent brigades. The order will soon, undoubtedly, be followed by another, establishing stated periods for division and brigade drills, and our troops will thus become accustomed to moving in large bodies, while their officers will obtain a more perfect knowledge of what may be expected of them on the field of battle.—Times.

**Mr. Jefferson Davis** under the authority of Confederate legislation of course, has issued a proclamation directing residents in the seceded States, who do not recognize the Confederacy, to depart within forty days, under pain of being "condemned as aliens and enemies." The purpose of this order must be to operate in the Union population of East Tennessee; for as we are advised, all opposition to the despotism of the Confederate rebels has been thoroughly crushed out, long since, in every other part of the South. It is in this part of the South that the rebel rule was so formidable to be suppressed by the usual means of due violence. Not only large communities, but entire counties and districts, were unanimously faithful to the old Union, and resolved to know no other allegiance.—Id.

**The Secretary of State** has just issued an order directing that no person shall leave the country for any foreign port without a passport issued by the Secretary of State; and that no person shall be permitted to leave abroad unless provided with the proper passport, after a reasonable time has been given for the satisfaction of such requirements to be known to the Secretary of State, and such person come.

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The minds of the people of the South have been deceived.



point of the recent battle as a glorious victory for the Rebel Army.—*Times*.

The *Richmond Dispatch* intimates that the rebel forces are now mustering for the capture of such small game as Washington and Baltimore. They are to seize upon the larger and wealthier cities of Philadelphia and New York. There can be no doubt that the United States Mint, at Philadelphia, and the New York Custom House and Banks have been, for a long time, hopefully coveted by the Rebels, and that they are counting upon their Northern Confederates, eager to share with them the plunder. The "Knights of the Golden Circle," a secret military order, numbering, according to some accounts, hundreds of thousands of members, is doubtless relied upon for this service, whenever the mystic signal shall be given.

**Western Virginia.**—The Wheeling, Va., Convention yesterday adopted the ordinance creating a new State. This includes 49 counties, and provides that certain adjoining counties may join it in case a majority of the people agree. The ordinance also provides for the election of delegates to a Constitutional Convention, and for submitting the question to the people. This election will take place on the 24th of October.—*Tribune*.

It is, apparently, a movement toward organizing a new State without slavery. How the Federal Administration will treat the movement, now that it is inaugurated, remains to be determined. We have seen that Mr. Attorney General Bates disclaimed it before hand, whether in concert with the Cabinet is not known.

The Committee appointed to examine into the matter of disloyal employees of the Government at Washington, will to-day report the names of more than 100 intrate Department Clerks.—*Tribune*.

From the *Cincinnati* papers we learn that a man was recently arrested in that city on a charge of treason, and that, among other papers, was a letter from Hon. Jesse D. Bright, introducing the bearer to Jeff. Davis, and stating that he visited Richmond for the purpose of exhibiting an improved firearm.—*Id.*

#### THURSDAY, 22d.

It is believed that the new legislature of Kentucky will depose Governor Magoffin, and request Senators Breckinridge and Powell to resign.

The government is now sending arms into East Tennessee. WASHINGTON, August 21:—The continued alarms about designs of the insurgents against the Capital are now declared by gentlemen in quarters, to be fabrications of secession emissaries. Opinions, however, are divided on this subject.

It is said that the rains have so swollen the Potomac that the Rebel troops cannot, at present, cross over into Maryland as they had intended.

There are rumors of a "negro insurrection in Orange County Virginia, set on by a negro preacher."

#### FRIDAY, 23d.

HARPER'S FERRY, &c.—There is a rumor, not generally credited, that Gen. Banks had withdrawn his army from its position contiguous to Harper's Ferry, and that this withdrawal had been immediately followed by the re-occupation of Harper's Ferry by the rebels under Gen. Johnston, and the crossing of the Potomac by a portion of his command. A further rumor is that Gen. Banks, with his command, has actually crossed the Potomac and advanced to Winchester, which place he had taken possession of, notwithstanding the opposition of a rebel force of four thousand men.—*Time*.

These reports are from Philadelphia, but are not accredited at Washington.

WHERE WILL THEY STRIKE!—While the rumors in Washington—created and circulated by the disloyal portion of the population, and resting upon the private information they are supposed to possess—point to an attack by the insurgents upon the capital, either direct, or indirectly by a sudden movement into Maryland, it is not unlikely that these rumors are intended to cover a real movement of the insurgent forces against General Rosecrans, who now commands in Western Virginia, and whose army, in we fear, so situated that it will not be easy to come to his aid with fresh forces, as he is wisely in the habit of doing.—*Post*.

Secession is still rampant in Baltimore even in face of the Federal troops.

The Rebels, it is believed, are getting supplies from the Northern States, by way of the West India.

Ben McCullach is not dead after all—at least, so we infer from the fact that a proclamation has been issued in the name of Missouri over his signature. The document is dated Springfield, and assures the inhabitants of the State,

that the sole motive in assuming the head of an army, is to make war upon Northern foes, and to drive the National troops out.

TRAITORS IN NEW YORK.—The *Post* says: We have seen a printed circular, which, has been distributed among merchants and importers, calling their attention to certain custom-house brokers, who may be seen daily at the service desk, and who are represented to be traitors.

WASHINGTON, August 22.—A fugitive slave was arrested yesterday, near Rockville, Maryland, by order of Secretary Cameron, and returned to his master.—*Post*.

The *Times* discredits the above statement on the ground of its "inconsistency" with the late order of Secretary Cameron to Gen. Butler. We hope the *Times* is incorrect, but does not accept the argument drawn from its "inconsistency" as conclusive. By this logic we should have to doubt whether there be any Federal Administration, or any such paper as the *Times*.

WASHINGTON, August 22.—The National Intelligencer has advised, recited by way of Kentucky, to the effect that the rebels are preparing to attempt the invasion of Maryland, and that the commanders of the enemy's forces also intend to make an offensive movement on the Cheat Mountain pass in Virginia.

SECESSION NEWSPAPERS.—The circulation of the New York Daily News, has been suppressed by the United States authorities in Philadelphia.

The last issue of the *Christian Observer*, of Philadelphia, was also seized for an article attacking the government.

## Family Miscellany.

For the Principia.

### OUR BABY.

Little feet patterring  
Over the floor,  
Little face peeping  
In at the door.

Little hands in mischief.

Buy a new bee,

Little voice cooing  
In babyish glee.

Little eyes a-beaming

With Heaven's own blue.

Little cheeks dusted  
With rose-and-hue.

Little April dashes

But rainbows reveal;

For babies have no sorrows  
But "a-ake" can heal.

Content baby-heart,

Trobbing with joy,

One little sunbeam

One blithe "our boy."

O, may that little heart

See none but order.

What a joy born of heaven,

Shine on here below.

O, may that little feet

See nothing but trod

The path to the home

Of our Father—our God—

And those sweet azure eyes

Reflect that love

Which is all the light

Of Heaven above.

L. B.

### THE USE OF TEARS.

Be not thy tears too harshly shed,  
Repine not at the rising sigh—  
When, if he might, would always bid  
The breast be still, the sigh be dry!

If the little of ourselves we know

Before a grief the heart has laid!

The lesson that we learn of woe

May draw the soul, as well as melt.

The energies to seek for aid.

The each from within the strength of will.

Melancholy and temper have their bid

Do not fight and blast their course full!

Love's perfect triumph never found

The hope once nursed by a pang.

The goddess' wreaths with thorns unbound

Are Sappho's woe, because she sang.

Tears at each sweet emotion flow

They wait on life's gentle claim.

### PEARLS.

Many beautiful things lie out of sight. Nature is very careful of her valuables, and doesn't spread her jewels in the sun. Pebbles, not pearls, are strewn on the sea sand; dew-drops, not diamonds, glisten in the flowers. Delicious days die peacefully, one after another, in the depths of the forest, moonbeams kiss lovingly the brows of the lone mountains. And Grace learns the lesson from Nature. She hides her humble treasures in quiet places, and looks not in palaces for the purest lives. Her pearls are in the shell, and there, for wise purposes, she lets them rest, knowing, all the while, that her inventory of treasures is greater than the world is apt to think. The corner-stones and build the strong pillars and polished shafts, stand out in unmistakable proportions, but the gems are laid away in caskets till the time shall come to set them one by one, for the adorning of the eternal temple. All honor to patriarchs, prophets, apostles, and martyrs,—to the long line of "living epistles, known and read of all men,"—to those who have "kept between the porch and the altar," but just now, a message to the little ones, the hidden ones, the patient ones—the pearls.

When a Jericho is to be laid in the dust, give us the trumpets of rams' horns; but when babes are taught to lift their prayers, we hark for the coming of the eagles which dwell on the lips of mothers. All heroes are not in mail, but brave hearts look out, sometimes, from patient eyes; and now and then we cross the even path of some lowly and saintly life, wrought out amid such adverse circumstances, and we know we have carelessly stumbled upon a precious stone the Master himself is polishing.

Great deeds and little, as we rank them in our short sighted calculations, may stand in inverse relations when the recording angel makes out the celestial estimate of human action. The less may be the greater, and the greater may be the less. Heaven's scale of measurement may be our turned upside down; for there are lives of which no earthly note is taken, and whose story the world would not think worth the telling. Into whose details angels delight to enter—hearts so sanctified by suffering and pain that they have grown pure as the sea shells, and the fore-coming of the "new song" is continually murmuring in them.

Then dispise not the day nor the life of little things. Aro weary, my sister, that a week's duties are such trivial nothings, at least in your own eyes? that the six seasons drop one after another, and you can point to nothing great—only stitches, perhaps? You have rocked the cradle, dressed dolls, built block-houses, mended broken toys, helped the "little ones" in their "so hard" lessons, taught each a verse for the Sabbath-school and here it is Saturday night! The babes are in bed at last, and you sit wearily down and think, as you plunge into that pile of mending, What is my life worth to the world—a week and nothing brought to pass—nothing? But wait! All unconsciously to yourself, perhaps, you have stamped those little duties with such a sweet patience, that in the eyes of him "who seeth not as man seeth," you have made them as sacred as the last devotion of a martyr at the stake.

Jesus knows he has been glorified in these bits of labor, that they are clippings of a jewel to be worn in his own crown, that you have faithfully finished all you were called upon to do, and that the life you are living can never be worthless as long as it is so in harmony with his holy will.

Then cease to mourn that you are a poor instead of a pillar. Remember that the slayer's tax of ornament might have been paid for three hundred pennies and given to the poor, and the world would have thought you off hand. But Mary was not broken to over the feet of her blessed Lord, and it was enough for her that she said, "Well done."

And you, my sister, my little one, that wearisome days and nights are appointed you—your place in the vineyard of the Lord, a place that cannot be taken from you, your pearls shall be ready for the day. Pray you are being sick, to the glory of His name.

